

THE EVENING NEWS.

JOHN H. HOLLADAY, PROPRIETOR.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Florida Senatorial contest continues without any result.
It is rumored that Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, will resign at once.

The weather at Memphis is intensely cold. The coal supply is nearly exhausted, and navigation above is suspended by ice.

Another engagement has taken place between the royal troops of Spain and the Carlists. The latter were defeated, and the insurrection is considered crushed again.

Edmund Gay, alias George Wilson, a Canadian, was arrested in Philadelphia last night, and taken to Quebec, charged with committing forgeries in that city amounting to \$18,000.

A circular denouncing the moral character of Pomeroy, and calculated to prevent his election to the United States Senate, was in circulation at Topeka yesterday. A counter circular was also issued.

Merrill Leggett, clerk for Paymaster Reese, of Louisville, and Frank Burdett, roper-in of a gambling den, were yesterday arrested for robbing the Paymaster's safe of \$2,300, which they lost in gambling.

The Louisville City Council will take action to-night on a proposition to give the State \$500,000 and furnish temporary quarters for the Legislature, provided the Capital of the State is removed to Louisville.

An attempt was made in the Tweed case yesterday to impeach the testimony of Garvey, by trying to prove that he had said that he would send Tweed to the penitentiary if he hung for it, but the court ruled out the most of such evidence.

The Michigan Penitentiary contains six hundred men and six women, nearly fifty of whom are under sentence for life. Thirty-two are sentenced to solitary confinement, which sentence by a recent decision of the board is not enforced. The institution is self-supporting.

The Vice President yesterday asked that a special committee be appointed to investigate his connection with the Credit Mobilier. Mr. Pratt moved the raising of such committee, but the Senate declined, for the reason that Mr. Colfax is not a member, and the Senate had no power over him.

A Council Bluffs dispatch says that yesterday was the coldest day known there for many years, the thermometer ranging from twenty to thirty degrees below zero. A storm has prevailed northeast of that place for several days past and reports of parties having perished from exposure and cold are numerous.

The Greeley will pass up before the Supreme at White Plains yesterday, and several witnesses were examined, who testified to Mr. Greeley's damaged state of mind as early as September. The counsel for the Misses Greeley asked for two weeks' time, stating that a compromise could be effected within that time.

Maroon, Maury & Co's distillery at Nashville was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It burned very rapidly, and but little was saved. About one thousand barrels of whiskey and highwines were burned. The loss is estimated at \$30,000; insurance, \$25,000. The building belonged to John Lamson, and was insured for \$5,000; valued at \$12,000.

The Louisiana Investigating Committee yesterday examined General McMillan and Pinchback. McMillan testified that the election was exceedingly quiet and orderly, and the vote cast was 20,000 larger than ever before. There were not 2,500 white Republican votes in New Orleans, and not over 5,000 in the State outside of the city. There were probably about as many colored men who voted against as whites who voted for the Republican nominees. The vote for McEnery was less than the entire white vote of the State. The entire Republican vote was united in 1870, which was not the case in 1872. A falling off of 40,000 votes in the Republican party in 1872 is partly accounted for by their dissensions. Lieutenant Governor Pinchback testified as to the organization of the Legislature, and the expulsion of certain Senators who went over to the fusion Legislature. He testified as Senator expelled November 28th. He exercised the functions of President of the Senate after that time, but took no other part in legislation. A person who acted as Judge of the Eighth District Court enjoyed the witness from acting as Governor. His term of service as Senator had expired, but Mr. McEnery had not been returned as Judge by the Lynch Board, and witness did not recognize him as Judge. The question whether an ex-officio Lieutenant Governor may be State Senator was postponed for future consideration.

The Senate yesterday promptly tabled a resolution raising the pay of members of Congress to \$7,000 a year. Good enough.

This would be a good time for the Legislature to contract with the Northern Pacific Road for a piece of its isothermal line. We understand that a few miles west of Duluth the palm trees are now in bloom.

LOUISIANA'S vote will probably have to be counted for Mr. Greeley after all, as Gov. Warmouth who signed the returns was the legal Governor. The returns in favor of Gen. Grant were signed by the Secretary of State.

THE SOLONS of bleeding Kansas are becoming infected with the investigating mania and there is much talk of making the guileless Pomeroy a subject of enquiry. His colleague Caldwell stands an excellent chance of being expelled.

A editor of the Chicago Post has a mania for writing about very old men. He is the same individual who hearing that Columbus was in Ohio started West "to see the old man." His disappointment was so great that he had to go to Chicago.

Is the Legislative Committee appointed to report a plan by which the State Printing is to be let, doing anything in the matter? Is it making any inquiries into the different systems proposed or is it waiting? It will require time to perfect any system, and the end of the session is not so far off that time can be wasted.

There is a good deal of talk in interested circles of a bill to regulate coal mining which is now before the Legislature, and charges of trickery are made in connection with it. We call the attention of members to this agitation, although not knowing whether it is well founded or not, in order that they may know what they are doing when they adopt any legislation on this subject.

The proposed reduction of letter postage to two cents is unwise. The Post Office Department is far from self-supporting now and a reduction of one cent will not increase the number of letters written sufficient to make the receipts equal to what they are now, let alone making up the deficit. If the Department will make the transmission of letters safe and more speedy, few persons would object to having the price increased one cent.

The herds of buffalo roaming over the prairies will soon be seen only in poetic legends or the descriptions of the novelist. The buffalo will, in a few years, become as extinct as the mastodon or the dodo, if the present wholesale slaughter is continued. They are killed for their hides and an idea of the rapidity with which the plains are being stripped can be had from the statement that at one little village in Kansas, Dodge City, over forty-three thousand hides were received within three months after the railroad reached the place, and it is estimated that by the end of this month the shipments from that point will reach over one hundred thousand head.

There is some "unimpaired integrity" in the Minnesota Legislature it appears. The whole body of members rise up in indignation and refuse to take the passes of the Northern Pacific road, notwithstanding they afford the means of getting to a spring-like climate. The St. Paul Dispatch says:

In explanation of the return by members of the Legislature of the ninety day passes issued to them by the North Pacific Railroad Company, it is stated that one year passes were issued by the same company to the members of the railroad committee. Some of those who had the ninety day passes, discovering that others had received passes for the year, without knowing why they had received them, imagined either that an unjust discrimination had been made or that they had been under-estimated by the company's officers, and thereupon returned their ninety day passes, without thanks. It may be presumed that the affair will be amicably adjusted, to the satisfaction of the parties directly concerned.

Vice President Colfax yesterday asked the Senate to appoint a committee to examine his connection with the Credit Mobilier, and Senator Pratt, after a warm speech eulogistic of the Vice President, moved the appointment of such a committee. Judge Thurman, however, had his wits about him, and at once explained that the Senate had no right to investigate Mr. Colfax's actions, he not being a member of that body. The only way to reach the matter was for the House to attempt his impeachment, in which case the Senators would become his judges. About the same time the cashier of the bank with which Mr. Colfax does business testified before the Credit Mobilier committee that on the day Oakes Ames said he had given Mr. C. a check for twelve hundred dollars he—Colfax—had deposited nearly two thousand dollars, of which just twelve hundred was in currency, the rest being checks. This corroborates Ames's testimony, for the check given by him was on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was paid. Mr. Colfax's own bank account shows that he drew twelve hundred dollars from some source on that day. That it should be the very day on which Ames swore he paid him \$1,200, is to say the least, peculiar. We hope that Mr. Colfax can make a clear showing in regard to this money. When a man who has occupied such a station and has always laid claim to high morals is accused of corruption there are always hundreds of envious people or people who dislike to see any man better than themselves, ready to rejoice and to sneer at the unfortunate man who has fallen. But such a fall is a shock to public virtue. It undermines and destroys the public faith in men, and we have too little of that faith now. It teaches the masses to regard all men as hypocrites, anxious only for their own personal welfare, and it creates the feeling that public men are never actuated by principle, but solely by mercenary motives. Such an apparent fall as this of Mr. Colfax is not to be spoken lightly of, nor must there be too great haste to condemn. Wait until the evidence is all in, until he shall have made his defense, and then if he be guilty it will be time enough to hoot or censure or grieve. But until he is heard let him have the benefit of all doubts. Let him be deemed innocent until he is proved guilty. Politically we regard Mr. Colfax as a charlatan, but he has held such a place in the nation's esteem that anything affecting his character will injure the moral tone of the nation.

Illy Returned.
The anxiety of the people to get railroads, and to maintain a safe connection with the business of the rest of the world, led them, at the outset, to offer inducements to companies which have matured into something very little better than robbery. Indulgence has been grossly abused, and perverted, and the effect is a reaction against it, which we now see pushing to the opposite extreme. Railroads have treated the people with little consideration and no honesty, and now the people are strongly disposed to punish railroads by cutting off their convenient appliances for private benefit. The frequent frauds—they can hardly be called better—which counties were made to suffer in their subsidies to railroads, have impelled the recent effort to repeal the law authorizing taxation to make such

subsidies. And the infamous frauds—they are just that and no better—practised in the valuation of railroad property, have done much to inspire the effort to secure better appraisements. It is amazing that men of more than average business capacity, as railroad directors usually are, men of experience and good repute, should not only permit but obtain such flagrantly false appraisements as the duplicates in most of the States, East and West, exhibit in the railroad column. Such frauds would ruin any private business. They are a most ungenerous return for the popular regard which gave the opportunity to perpetrate them. Illinois shows for purposes of taxation but \$24,384,428 of railroad property. Yet the reports of the companies to the Railroad Commissioners show that the property is valued by themselves at \$247,965,704, or ten times as much as its taxable value. Face it as you will, here is a carefully devised fraud on the people by which the property of vast and powerful corporations is made to pay but one-tenth of its rightful share of the burdens of the government. The companies swindle the State, swindle the taxpayers, swindle the public records with a meagre show of general wealth. The fraud is indefensible. The State's kindness in these enterprises is thus abused to its grievous injury.

But Illinois is not alone. Indiana has been just as badly swindled by her railroads. The total appraisement of 1871 is \$11,228,194. This is not as honest as the Illinois' cheat. It is not one-tenth nor one-twelfth of the fair value. In 1860 the total valuation of railroad property was returned by the census—not being the basis of tax levy the census report is likely to be pretty nearly correct—at over \$70,000,000, nearly seven times as much as it was appraised at eleven years afterwards. Railroad property has more than doubled in Indiana since 1860. It is a moderate estimate to put it at \$160,000,000. Yet it is taxed at \$11,000,000, or about one-fifteenth of its real value. The effect of the fraud is that every dollar of honestly appraised property is loaded with an additional burthen. Poor tax-payers are made to suffer doubly that rich railroads may escape almost altogether. The total of taxables for 1871 was but \$662,000,000. The railroads fairly appraised would have made it \$800,000,000. The difference between that sum and the sum actually taxed, is the difference of burthen thrown upon other tax-payers by the frauds of railroads. It is no wonder the people begin to writhe and the Legislature to imagine crippling bills. They have been so cheated and abused by the objects of their kindness that the ingratitudes, to say nothing of the plunder, is enough to suggest even harsher action. It is all stuff for the companies to say that "these appraisements are the work of the people's officers, and nobody else is to blame for them." They are paid for, just as surely as Caldwell's election was paid for. It is simply preposterous to say that an appraiser, uninfluenced, could not come nearer the value of railroad property than one dollar in fifteen. The companies are at the bottom of the wrong, let them say what they will, and it is an abominable wrong, a fraud as bold as Tweed's or Garvey's. We would like to hope that the difference between what a five cent levy on the appraisement of 1871 can produce and what the State Treasurer says it has produced, came from a late repentance of the railroads and the payment of something like their just dues, but as corporations have no souls it would be idle to look for reformation through repentance or any influence but that of the "red-eyed law."

The Russian Emigrant—Some Valuable Prospective Citizens.
[From the New York World.]
Yesterday a cable telegraphic dispatch from Europe spoke of the great emigration of German colonists from Russia to the United States, and for the past two or three years similar announcements have been made from time to time, especially in regard to the German Mennonites in Russia. The Mennonites are a denomination of Baptists, first organized in Holland by Menno Simons in the sixteenth century.

They were persecuted upon the mistaken notion that they were Anabaptists, but persecution did not put a stop to their growth, and by the middle of the eighteenth century they numbered one hundred and sixty thousand in Holland, and soon afterward received the same rights as were held by other Protestants. Their belief gained foothold in other countries, and their adherents were numerous in Germany, where also they were persecuted on religious grounds, and so toward the close of the eighteenth century several thousands of them went to the Volga provinces of Russia, where they found a quiet retreat, and obtained a charter from the Emperor Paul, granting them exemption from military service forever.

Since that time their number has greatly increased in consequence of continued immigration. This exemption has lately been abrogated under the reorganization of the Russian military system, and hence the Mennonites have determined to seek another asylum in the United States. A Russian newspaper, the Golo, which is not at all favorably disposed toward them, nevertheless bears testimony to their good conduct as citizens, to their liberality in the support of schools, and says that out of the two hundred and seventy thousand Russian Mennonites only forty have ever been punished for offences against society. Such immigrants will be a valuable accession to the population of this country.

Bombardier General Butler Reminded of Something.
As General Butler, the valiant bombardier of past belligerent scenes, was passing through a corridor of the House of Representatives this afternoon, he was accosted by Mrs. Bowen, of South Carolina, a Pettigrew by birth, who has stood by her husband in his various troubles.

"General," said she, "can I say a word to you?"

"Madame," responded the bombardier, in a loud, gruff tone, "I have always made it a rule never to speak to a woman in the Capitol."

"And I," retorted Mrs. Bowen, in a shrill, clear voice, "have always made it a rule never to speak to a man that I knew was not a gentleman. I regret that I have departed from it in the present case."

"Excuse the bombardier, very red in the face," [N. Y. Herald's Wash. dispatch.]

A Winter Song.
BY JEAN INGELW.

Came the dread archer up ponder laws
(Night is the time for the old to die)
Bright for a moment the dawn
When the hind that was sick unhealed went by.

Father lay moaning, "Her fault was sure
(Night is the time when the old must die)
Yet, ah, to bless her, my child, once more,
For heart is failing, and end is nigh."

"Daughter, my daughter, my girl, I cried
(Night is the time for the old to die)
Wee for the wish it will soon be wide"
Dark was the welkin, and wild the sky.

Heavily plunged from the roof the snow—
(Night is the time when the old will die)
She answered, "My mother, 'tis well—I go,
Across the cold hollow now they lie."

First at his head, and last at his feet
(Night is the time when the old should die)
Knocking, I watched till his soul did fleet,
None else that loved him, none else were nigh.

I wept in the night as the desolate deep
(Night is the time for the old to die)
Cometh my daughter! the drifts are deep,
Across the cold hollow now they lie.

I sought her afar through the spectral trees
(Night is the time when the old must die)
The fells were all muffled, the floods did freeze,
And a wrathful moon hung red in the sky.

By night I found her where pent waves steal
(Night is the time when the old should die)
But she lay stiff by the locked mill-wheel,
And the old stars lived in their homes on high.

"SCRAPS."

The Nashville fair grounds will be sold under execution.
Cyrus W. Field has returned from a six month's tour in Europe.

There is talk of removing the trees from "Unter den Linden" at Berlin.
Italy is full of lawyers, but only about 1,000 of them make over \$200 yearly.

The National Gallery of London contains 19,000 pictures and sketches by Turner.
The income of the Oneida Community for two years foots up \$132,000 over expenses.

A little girl at Dubuque amended the Lord's Prayer by asking for "her daily gingerbread."

A ghostly thief at Somerville, Tennessee, stole the hands from a skeleton belonging to Dr. Washington.

A farmer in Crawford county, Kansas, raised 800 pounds of cotton off an acre of ground last year.

The Count de Perrefores, the Tranquil Infant, the Prince Imperial has returned to his studies at Woolwich.

A fortune-teller has told an Atlanta reporter that he is a great traveler and that he will cut his throat soon.

Arizona Territory is not only free from debt, but has a balance of cash in the treasury amounting to \$20,000.

A large seal was killed at Westport, Maine, recently by a couple of men who found him on the ice of a frozen creek.

The Virtue Gold Mining Company of Baker County, Oregon, cleared up \$13,000 as the result of last month's run.

Sitka, Alaska, mines last year yielded \$397 worth of gold bullion; Montana mines yielded \$30,049,265; Idaho, \$17,141,523.

The 19th instant was the warmest day of the season in Santa Clara, California, the thermometer at noon standing at 80 degrees.

A fourteen-year old son recently paid his father's fine for drunkenness, and procured his release from the Jackson, Tennessee, calaboose.

Robert T. Lincoln denies that his mother has presented to anybody the bible presented to the late President by the colored people of the South.

Eighteen cadets of the number appointed to West Point, last year, have been recommended for discharge, and their places will be filled in May.

The policeman Gould, who stole the hams at Portland, Maine, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, the severest penalty known to the law.

John Hunt, a colored hog-slaughterer of Cairo, leaned upon his trusty firelock and dropped the powder-horn on the hammer. He is a ghost now.

At the behest of Fashion the ordinary street broom is to take the place of velvet, cashmere, satin and silk. Street dresses will hereafter clear the ground.

Mineral paint has been discovered on Middle River, Adair county, Iowa, two feet in thickness. It is a fine Spanish brown in color, and of superior quality.

The waters of the soda springs at Bristol, Kenosha county, are now claimed to possess remarkable medical qualities and baths for invalids are to be built there.

A lounge, which had taken fire, was thrown from a Portland furniture store window, the other day, striking a passer-by in the forehead, and knocking him senseless.

Only four of the original twenty men in Cornish, Iowa, who parted their tresses amidships now remain outside of the grave, the penitentiary or the lunatic asylum.

A Canadiana man was frozen to death the other day while stealing wood. The moral is not quite clear. Should a man steal before he freezes or freeze before he steals.

The Wichita, Kansas, Eagle urges the necessity of a law making process in attachment and civil arrest valid on Sundays. As it is, there is too much stealing away between weeks.

A car was lately shipped directly from Brainerd, Minnesota, to Boston loaded with 13,000 pounds of venison, 2,000 pounds of turkeys, 2,000 pheasants, 4,000 pounds of butter, and two bear carcasses.

The citizens of Emporia, Kansas, are unanimous in the belief that there are coal beds underlying that city, and have let a contract to a Kansas City man to bore to the depth of 1,000 feet in search of the ore.

her throat with a razor in twenty-one places, after which she attempted to murder a child. This is the fourth attempt she has made at suicide within two years.

The Keokuk Gate City says that during the present revival 439 persons have signed the following: "The undersigned hope we have found Jesus to be our precious Saviour, and we promise, with His help, to live His loving children and faithful servants."

Sardines will soon be cheap, thanks to severe storms in Europe, by which great numbers of sardines were driven near to the Cornish coast, enabling the fishermen from St. Ives and Port Isaac to catch them with seines to the number of 50,000 and 60,000 to the boat.

A proposition for taxing sleeping-cars is soon to be brought forward in the Michigan Legislature. The movement in this direction is based on the theory that sleeping-car lines are controlled almost exclusively by a single company that has already grown enormously rich from its monopoly.

The family of A. M. Cross, at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, returned to their residence after a brief absence, to find that a fire, which caught from a stove pipe, had made its way through the ceiling, and burning through the head of a vinegar barrel, which stood immediately over it, extinguished itself.

A clown recently astonished an audience assembled in a North Carolina circus tent with a forcible sermon upon their duty in contributing to the support of the Gospel. The sermon was apparently well received, for the following day he preached in public, and apart from the circus, upon the subject of Christian missions, and succeeded in collecting a considerable sum for the benefit of the heathen.

Don Juan Forster, the great land owner of San Diego county, California, has sent an agent to Europe to induce emigrants to settle on his vast tract. To each he gives eighty acres of land, the sole condition being the guarantee of the emigrant that he will expend at least \$1,000 on improvements the first year. Each alternate section of eighty acres the Don reserves for himself.

De Boiesles, the wealthy Frenchman engaged in silk culture in Franklin county, Kansas, has planted over 600,000 young mulberry trees, raised from seed imported from China, France and California. He proposes to raise his own stock and raw material, as soon as the trees have fully matured. His factory is at present turning out about 300 yards of silk velvet per day, the raw material used in this is imported.

R. P. Hall, proprietor of "Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer" has just been compelled to pay a \$20,000 bond given to his daughter on the morning of her marriage to Dr. E. S. Sharpe, of Philadelphia. He resisted on the ground that it was extorted from him by his daughter, who alleged that Dr. Sharpe would refuse to marry her unless a marriage gift of \$20,000 was made to her, and that if the marriage did not take place she would be ruined, as an improper intimacy had existed between them.

THE EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.
The Lesson it Teaches in Politics and Business.
[From the N. Y. Sun.]

We shall make a great mistake if we consider Oakes Ames, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, Henry L. Dawes, James Brooks, J. A. Gardfield and other Congressmen implicated in the Credit Mobilier disgrace, as sinners above all their fellow Congressmen, just as we shall if we pronounce Phelps, Dodge & Co. sinners above all importers in swearing to false invoices. These are they on whom the tower of Babel fell; not sinners above all men that dwell in Jerusalem, but the Congressmen and the importers who happened to get caught in the fall. These men in their several relations are representative characters, not specially dishonest or phenomenally hypocritical and insincere except as the light has fallen on them. They are rather striking examples of prevailing tendencies; notable illustrations of a decadence of political and mercantile morality.

Take the Congressmen who received the Mobilier stock for example. No man of average virtue and moral principle who has been exposed to contact and association with the politicians of the time need go outside of himself for a reasonable conception of the force of the temptation held out by Oakes Ames or for the processes of casuistry by which these men stifled conscience and thought they convinced themselves there was no wrong in it. Oakes Ames was the prime minister of Satan in the business; but even he, with the obtuse moral sense which seems to characterize him, may have deluded himself by plausible processes addressed to the highest consciousness of which he was capable, with the idea that he was not engaged in so very dirty business after all. Indeed it is quite probable that to the narrowness of his perception it never occurred that he was doing anything more than, as he says in his letter to McComb, making it "for the interest" of Congressmen to "look into the law."

There was a glimmer if not of conscience certainly of a salutary fear of being caught in a questionable proceeding in the care taken by all these gentlemen to have this stock held in trust for them so that there should be no smell of fire on their own garments; and this with their vehement denials of all connection with it last summer, in what the traders in the stock were the light for them. But the temptation—over a thousand per cent. in dividends, no risk, no engagement to vote for the interests of the company, apparently no prospective swindle—all this must be considered, together with the fact that they were living in an atmosphere of jobbery surrounded by lobbyists who were enriching themselves out of the public treasury by schemes for which these Congressmen were voting day after day. We should not forget, in weighing the conduct of the implicated members, that they were peculiarly tempted; that they were there upon comparatively small salaries, and the continuance of these dependent upon the fickleness and caprice of mobs, with everybody around them getting rich upon their action and votes.

Let us confess, too, that the standard of morals among politicians is fearfully low; that the means used to carry elections tend to confuse, if not destroy, all ideas of honesty or honor; and that the effect of popular elections has been so thoroughly demoralizing that honest gentlemen have almost to a man fled the caucus, the convention, and the polls. Under the cover of a great philanthropy, and in the disguise of a party of moral ideas, iniquities of the most disgraceful sort, from stuffing ballot boxes in Philadelphia to high-handed robbery of a State treasury in South Carolina, have been practiced with impunity; and self-constituted representatives of morality and religion have upheld the thieves and denounced all attempts to bring them to justice. Is it any wonder that in such a condition of things such men as Wilson, Colfax, Dawes and Gardfield should have fallen before the tempter Oakes Ames, and that Oakes Ames with his whole soul on business and no glimmer of moral sense, should tempt them?

Doubtless there are worse men in Congress who have not been implicated in the Credit Mobilier bribery, but have done things as much or more criminal. Shall Wilson and

Colfax and the others be made the victims and all the rest escape? To this question we shall very likely come at last. The answer is easy. Here is disclosed a state of affairs which shows the country to be on the verge of moral ruin. "Honesty, if such things can be, and their exposure tend to arouse the people from their apathy or state of Congress to at least a show of honesty and self-respect, our free institutions must be counted a failure. There is but one way open. The Congressmen who have been exposed owe it as a duty to the country, their constituents, and themselves to confess their wrong and make reparation by resigning their seats.

So, too, in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Their claims, without doubt, is that with existing standards of mercantile morality they can do no business and compete successfully with their rivals without pursuing just such a course as they have been found out in. Well, these gentlemen are representatives of virtue, morality and piety. To let them escape is a deliberate insult to the public. It is not possible with business men. Society can not afford to make the admission. If these gentlemen believe in what they profess, they have now an opportunity to make reparation for the wrongs they have practiced upon society, as well as upon the revenue, by offering full confession and agreeing hereafter to do business honestly, even if it brings them to poverty. It is a great sacrifice to be sure; but why not make it if it will serve the great purpose of raising the standard of mercantile morals?

SCOTCH THRIFT.
How Co-Operation Works in Careful Hands.

[Glasgow Letter to the Glasgow Tribune.]
About eighteen months ago a few residents in this city undertook a co-operative scheme. Its great success has proved its perfect practicability. I shall sketch its salient points in the hope that some Chicagoan may be led thereby to introduce something of the sort in the Garden City. A capital of £10,000, divided into 210 shares, was subscribed. The company was then organized, and incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, as the "General Supply Association (Limited)." By the articles of incorporation, the management was vested in a committee of five, this committee is elected by the shareholders. It consists, at present, of a coalmaster, a merchant, a manufacturer, a builder, and a druggist. The details of the business are conducted by a "manager," who is appointed by the five directors. The company opened a large grocery store. It has since opened another. At these houses goods are sold only to three classes of persons. The stockholders, the people who have made themselves "life members" by the payment of £21, and those who have made themselves "yearly members" by paying £21 for the two latter classes, non-transferable shares are issued. These may be required to be shown whenever a purchase is made. Cash on delivery is the only invariable rule. To obviate the inconvenience of always sending money with an order, the association receives deposits of not less than £5 at a time against which it allows its customers to draw. These deposit accounts must never be overdrawn a farthing. They may be withdrawn at any moment. The advantages of this system are obvious. The association, by buying for cash and in large quantities, gets its goods cheaply. Its members, therefore, save all their purchases, and make sure of unadulterated articles besides.

All this, however, is but a small part of this admirable scheme. Arrangements have been made with twenty-two of the first firms in Glasgow, by means of which the members of the supply company can buy from the firms in question at a reduction of from five to twenty per cent. from regular prices. The list of the leading articles sold at these twenty-two places covers four closely printed pages of a pamphlet, about the size of our Young Folks. It is almost needless to say that this list comprises nearly everything that man can wish to have in, or around him. To get the reduction for its members the association pays nothing. It does not even bind its members to buy from the houses. It does, however, ask them to do so, and self-interest makes them heed the request. The merchants are indemnified in two ways: They secure a constant increase of custom, and their business becomes largely a cash one. As a result, the saving to holders of Supply Company tickets ranges from 5 to 20 per cent. Meat, which sells here from 12d to 16d a pound, they get a penny a pound less. The reduction on iron is 12½ per cent.; on fancy goods, 15 per cent.; and on jewelry and groceries, 20 per cent. After securing all these advantages to its members, the "General Supply Company" finds itself, at the end of each half year, with a surplus of profits. Half of this surplus is used as a dividend to the shareholders. The eighteen months since they put in they put in their money, they have received three dividends of 5 per cent. each. Of the other half, part goes in salaries, expenses of management, etc., and the remainder is divided among the "life members." I. e., those who have paid in £21.

The division is made according to the amount of purchases made by each during the half-year. It has, so far, been nearly 10 per cent. a year. Thus a life member not only saves 20 per cent. on whatever he gets from the association's two grocery stores, and from 5 to 20 per cent. on all his purchases from twenty-two other stores, but he gets a dividend besides. Suppose that he buys, during the year, £200 worth of goods, half from the company and half from the other firms. On the former he saves £20, on the latter at least £10. His two dividends will amount to £10. The result is, that his investment of £21 has saved him £20, and netted him £10. Such a statement would be incredible were it not matter of proof. The association now has about 2,000 members, who represent nearly that number of families. As the expenses of management by no means increase in proportion with the enlargement of business, the prices of groceries, etc., are being constantly reduced as the membership extends. This extension has been the more rapid because it is for the interest of every member to get his friends to join. In all, the "General Supply Company," of Glasgow, is a most robust proof of the fact that co-operation is both practicable and profitable.

FOR FAMILY USE.
The Halford

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH

Made in Any Part of the World

FAMILY USE.

PINTS, 50 CENTS.

1-2 PINTS, 30 CENTS.

For Sale by all Grocers.

HOBSON & BROWN,

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

No. 15 and 16 Martindale Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and 124 North Dear Street, Chicago, Illinois.

We will prepare and furnish designs, plans, specifications, and full working drawings for all classes of buildings, public and private, and give special attention to the convenience of arrangement, structural effect, and economy of construction, both in material and cost of construction. We have a large and complete stock of plans, and will give prompt and particular attention to all work entrusted to us.

INDIANAPOLIS SAVINGS BANK.
"John's Block," No. 10 N. Meridian st.
Eight per cent dividend declared January 1, 1873.
Savings Bank. Open Monday and Saturday
from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock.
WM. H. JACKSON, President.
JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
ORGANIZED IN
1720.
The oldest and most substantial Insurance Com-
pany represented in America.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$13,000,000 Gold

MARTIN, ROBINSON & COMPANY, Agents,
Office, Sentinel Building,
INDIANAPOLIS.

Goods at Half-Price.
SUCH AS
**Flannel Hoods,
Knee Hoods and Jackets,
Knee Suits,
Woolen Scarfs,
Merino Underwear.**

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

SPADES'S Indiana Store.

THE EVENING NEWS.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

CALENDAR FOR 1873.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Feb. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Mar. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Apr. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
May 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
July 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Aug. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Sept. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Oct. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Nov. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

THE CITY.
MIROR MENTION.

The new car works will commence operations on the 10th of February.

The old canal is furnishing its third crop of ice cut from it the ensuing season.

The snow at Winnetka, in this State, is reported to be twenty-eight inches deep.

Since the 1st of January, 1872, 6,735 lots have been platted as additions to the city.

A countryman was duped out of \$15 at the Union Depot yesterday by a confidence man.

The increase of the population of the city during the year 1872 is estimated at twelve thousand.

Dr. Fletcher delivers his fourth scientific lecture this afternoon before the pupils of the High School.

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W. A. Bradshaw & Son yesterday received three hundred chairs from New York for their concert room.

Much complaint is made because of the carelessness of leaving covers off of coal vault holes in sidewalks.

Miss Mary Burns, living on Cherry street, slipped and fell yesterday, breaking her right leg and dislocating her ankle.

Mr. W. M. Hutchings, of Danville, Indiana, shipped to this city last week a car load of hogs averaging 550 lbs. pounds.

A funeral procession on East Washington street was separated and delayed yesterday morning by a freight train on the I. & St. L. road.

The leader of the Italian band which has been discouraging music upon the streets of late was arrested last night on a charge of drunkenness.

Last evening Ben. Irwin, of Stringtown, notoriety, drove his hack into a trestle in front of the Y. M. C. A. building, damaging the vehicle very considerably.

A collision between two freight trains on the I. & W. road, near Covington, yesterday morning, caused considerable detention among the various passenger trains.

Statements of the Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, and of the German Insurance Company, of New York, were filed yesterday, showing the assets of the former to be \$300,941.20; liabilities, \$178,484.13. Of the latter, \$1,379,080.47; liabilities, \$340,281.08.

Articles of association of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Company were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday, with a capital of \$75,000. The works will be located in this city, and the company have a lumber yard in connection with their establishment.

A member of the Knights of Pythias became involved in trouble last summer and secured the services of a brother member to assist him out of the difficulty, promising to give him a new hat. When the brother who was employed demanded his pay it was refused and he is now bringing suit for \$375. "How pleasant it is to see brothers dwell together in unity."

Weather Bulletin.
(OFFICIAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.)
INDIANAPOLIS, January 23, 1873—7:30 A. M.

Place	Wind	Clouds	Temp.
Buffalo	S. W. clear		35
Chester	S. W. clear		35
Chicago	S. W. clear		35
Cincinnati	S. W. clear		35
Cleveland	S. W. clear		35
Dayton	S. W. clear		35
Des Moines	S. W. clear		35
Indianapolis	S. W. clear		35
Keokuk	S. W. clear		35
Leavenworth	S. W. clear		35
Memphis	S. W. clear		35
Minneapolis	S. W. clear		35
St. Louis	S. W. clear		35
St. Paul	S. W. clear		35

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
The Sort of Men who are at the Head of It.
(By T. Letter to the Editor.)

I don't see that outside investors can have satisfactory reasons for putting any particular faith in the managers of this thrilling scheme of tropical speculation. The President of the company is Stockwell, one of the most reckless gamblers in Wall street. It has been for a time the President of the company, the stock of which he knocks up or down from time to time, in such ways as will enable him to "skin" the public. Now it goes up till it reaches Stockwell's "hole in the sky," and now it tumbles down to the ground till it seems as though it would disappear in a hole which is bottomless. It Stockwell manages Samana stock as he manages Pacific Mail stock, there will be at least one man who will make money out of it; for Stockwell will "haul in his rake" when it goes down as well as when it goes up. Two other managers of the company are individuals who have been connected with the jobbing of the Credit Mobilier; and if they fix up Samana stock as they helped to fix up Credit Mobilier, they will not lose any money; and as for character, they are like the woman in Burns' song, who had a "well" to lose. Another of the managers is well known at the old saws he disposed of to the company as a show for its groundwork. Another of them has decayed ships for sale. Another is a speculator who "places" the stock in the market. Another is the virtuous Tom Scott, whom I saw the other day with his hat cocked on one side of his head.

Perhaps the most respectable man connected with the concern, next to the philanthropic Dr. Howe, is Burt Harrison, who is nephew of Jeff. Davis, and was his private secretary during the rebellion, but who is now more anxious to make money than he ever was to serve the Confederacy. All these men—always excepting Dr. Howe—are, as one of them told me the other day, "on the make" in this business, by fair means or foul. They are "on the make" as regards the placing of the stock. They mean to "make" all the capital that outsiders invest in it. They mean to "make" all the accruing profits, however they may accrue. They want your money, Mr. Outsider, but when they have got that, and given you paper for it, you may whistle to your heart's content. Dr. Howe is doubtless moved by philanthropic enthusiasm, but he takes any nonsense of this kind to the managers here or in Samana; he will soon find Stockwell's thumb on his throat.

The fact is, that this colossal Samana speculation is managed by operators who are too well known by hundreds of "lame ducks" in Wall street. They fatten by the bursting of others. They live to "skin" their victims. They are practiced "skimmers" of Wall street. If the scheme goes up like a balloon, they will make it. If it falls though, they will make it. They will make out of you if you buy their stock; and the more you buy the more they will make out of you. We will probably hear very soon that all the stock is taken. Aye, but who will take it? The Wall street gamblers who live by "robing in" the innocents. So far as I can hear the safe men of Wall street don't wish to touch it on their own account, for they have no belief in the good faith of the parties who are blowing the Samana bubble, just as they have blown other bubbles, which have burst, and disappointed those who put their money in them. About the only political combinations connected with this Samana scheme I will say nothing at present. Of course the company desire the annexation of San Domingo to the United States. Of course they desire the protection of the United States Government; for they know very well that without it they may any day be involved in troubles and complications, the settlement of which might make an extensive hole in what can be found of their twenty millions of capital stock. With annexation, they would be sure of a big thing. Without it, their scheme may as well be as dead as the Republic of San Domingo, which was bought this same Dominican Republic from Baez's predecessor, twelve years ago.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The following is a list of the members of the Legislative Assembly, now in session, with the counties from which they are sent, and their boarding places or residences in the city:

SENATE.
L. Armstrong Ad., Howard, Mason House.
R. Brown Jacob B., Jackson, Mason House.
L. Biggs John, Franklin, Bates House.
L. Boone Andrew J., Boone, 33 Palmer House.
L. Beardsley J., Elkhart, Bates House.
L. Bowman John A., Washington, Palmer House.
L. Bunnay William, Noble, 124 S. Tennessee st.
L. Carahan M. T., Posey, Central House, Ohio street.
L. Cave Leroy, Dubois, Mrs. Tully's, 60 West Market street.
L. Collett John, Vermillion, Bates House.
L. Chapman C. K., Kosciusko, Bates House.
L. Dittmore W. E., Greene, Palmer House.
L. Dougherty Hugh, Wells, Palmer House.
L. Druggins Robert, Jasper, Bates House.
L. Dugan Addison, Putnam, Capital House.
L. Fuller N. S., Warren, Farmer House.
L. Friedley G. W., Lawrence, No. 17 Kentucky avenue.
L. Friedley J. H., Scott, 204 Illinois street.
L. Francisco Hiram, Madison, Pyle House.
L. Gregg James R., Dearborn, Capital House.
L. Gleason O. J., Shelby, Palmer House.
L. Gooding H. C., Vanderburg, 277 North Tennessee st.
L. Hubbard Lucius, St. Joseph, Bates House.
L. Hall A. W., Clark, Pyle House.
L. Harlow R. M., Union, Capital House.
L. Hays William R., Hancock, Spencer House.
L. Howard W. L., Stuenen, St. Massachusetts av.
L. Harney J. T., Montgomery, Little's Hotel.
L. Miller Robert, Miami, 138 West Market.
L. Neff A. J., Randolph, 128 West Maryland.
L. Oliver D. H., Marion, 28 Gregg.
L. R. James, Delaware, 38 Market.
L. O'Brien Wm., Hamilton, Pyle House.
L. Rosenbrough M. K., Ripley, Capital House.
L. Rhodes W. P., Warren, 102 North Alabama.
L. Ringo M. B., Clay, Bates House.
L. Strood John, Orange, Palmer House.
L. Steele Albert, Grant, Palmer House.
L. Smith Milo R., Fulton, 54 North Mississippi.
L. Sarnhausen L. D., Allen, Circle House.
L. Sleeth George B., Bush, Bates House.
L. Smith R. D., Vigo, 124 North Tennessee.
L. Slater M. B., Johnson, Palmer House.
L. Taylor Henry, Tippecanoe, Bates House.
L. Thompson W. C., Marion, 7 West Ohio.
L. Williams James D., Knox, Bates House.
L. Wadger C. C., Lake, Bates House.
L. Winchell John J., Laporte, Mason House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
L. Anderson Charles W., Cass county, 142 South 2nd street.
L. Buckirk C. A., Gibson, 174 West Ohio.
L. Barker James, Pike, 17 Kentucky av.
L. Brett M. L., Davison, Palmer House.
L. Baker Joseph, Clark, Palmer House, Room 3.
L. Brannan D. C., Jefferson, 107 E. St. Joseph.
L. Blocher Daniel, Scott, Mrs. Tully's, 60 W. Market street.
L. Barrett S. J., Bartholomew, 6 East Market.
L. Braxton W. M., Fayette and Union, National Hotel.
L. B. Williams, Wayne, Union Depot.
L. Butte Nathan T., Randolph, 33 W. Market.
L. Bower J. C., Allen, Bates House.
L. Battersworth W. W., St. Joseph, Capital House.
L. Billingsley J. J., Marion, 62 North East.
L. Blair Stephen H., Knox, Bates House.
L. Cline John N., Bartholomew, Mrs. Tully 60 West Market.
L. Coffman S. S., Sullivan, Bates House.
L. Clark Nathan R., Hamilton, Capital House.
L. Claypool H. R., Fountain, Patton House.
L. Cole James W., Tippecanoe, Bates House.
L. Cline John N., Bartholomew, Mrs. Tully 60 West Market.
L. Cobb B. M., Huntington, Capital House.
L. Crumpecker T., Porter, Capital House.
L. Dal Stephen D., Warren, Capital House.
L. Dugan Addison, Putnam, Capital House.
L. Durbin J. C., Montgomery, Little House.
L. Milworth William, Crawford, Capital House.
L. Edwards William H., Lawrence, Palmer House.
L. E. Ward John W., Miami, Capital House.
L. Eaton R. B., Marshall, Capital House.
L. Adams W. E., Vigo, Bates House.
L. Furness Allen, Hendricks, Capital House.
L. Given N. S., Dearborn, Palmer House.
L. Noble James, Franklin, 60 W. Market.
L. Goudie George, Dearborn, Mr. Edwards, on Sixth.
L. Clifford W. E., Clay, Spencer House.
L. Greenway John, Vermillion, Bates House.
L. Gregory Robert, Benton and White, Capital House.
L. Hargrove S. S., Benton, Capital House.
L. Hueston L. D., Starke, 124 North Tennessee.
L. Miller Nathan, Allen, Capital House.
L. Hoyer Adam G., Ripley, 102 East Washington.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, some fine property on Tennessee street, north of Washington; two houses, well located; good neighborhood; a very desirable place for residence and value of property sure to increase. Can now be sold at moderate price, and on good terms.

Woodruff Place—Persons desiring to secure choice lots should best in mind that the improvements guaranteed are steadily progressing, work having been continued without interruption thus far, and that but few more lots are to be sold at prices first established. Those selecting lots now have the advantage of choice in location, and of a price much lower than will be fixed upon them in the spring. Johnson's Addition—Some No. 1 lots, on which a large advance can be realized by the purchaser within six months.

FOR RENT—A comfortable house of five rooms on Massachusetts avenue, at \$25 per month.

BARNARD, JOHNSON & MAYHEW,
75 and 77 East Market Street.

JOHN G. WEBB & CO.,
Real Estate Agents
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,
39 1-2 West Washington Street.

Parties having Real Estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us for sale. If you have Property to trade, call and see us as we will use every effort to accomplish sales that are honorable and just. Call and see us and examine our list of Property. Come up first stairway east of Palmer House.

E. T. KEIGHTLEY & CO.,
No. 30 W. Washington street.

Real Estate, Note and Stock Brokers.

Parties having real estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us for sale. We are also agents for the sale of property all over the city and State. Kansas lands in any quantity and at low figures. We are the Agents for the sale of Kansas State, city, corporation and bridge bonds. Rent and collect rents all over the city.

D. R. SNYDER, PLACER & BOND.
REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
For Sale—House, lot and other city property. Desirable farms. No. 16 North Meridian street. Sentinel Building, Indianapolis. Money to loan. Origin drafts for sale.

WEDDING, PARTY AND VISITING CARDS
Engraved or Printed in the latest style, at
BRADEN & BURFORD'S,
24 West Washington street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

S. M. GOODE, DENTIST.
OFFICE—No. 76 East Market st. P. G. C. Hunt's old stand.

Practiced in Madison since 1857. References to Madison people generally, and to Gov. Baker, W. Woolson, Hendricks, Ford & Hendricks, Dr. S. T. Gillett, R. Bright, Murphy, Johnson & Co., John A. Child, W. S. Jackson, Maxwell, Fry & Thurston, James Greene, Rev. L. G. Hay, Hendricks, Edmunds & Co.

Buy a Weber or Christie Piano,
and get a good one.

BRADSHAW'S MUSIC STORE
Is the place to get them cheap. Call and examine the new stock just received. A. J. Bradshaw has the largest quantities ever offered.

W. A. BRADSHAW,
12 E. Washington street.

LIQUID LAUGHING GAS.
Nitrous oxide gas, under a pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch, which is thrown off all impurities. It may then be taken with perfect safety and the greatest ease, producing no feeling of suffocation.

A. E. FURBELL, Dentist,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor,
Marionville Block.

THE ALDINE!
See the Chromes and Subscribe
at
CATHCART & CLELAND'S,
26 East Washington street.

INDIANAPOLIS TIME-TABLE.

DEPART.	CLYDE CO., CHS. & IND. PIA.	ARRIVE.	
Express	9:55 a.m.	Express	7:45 a.m.
Express	9:55 p.m.	Express	5:10 a.m.
Express	9:55 p.m.	Express	5:10 p.m.
PRINCETON, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.			
alt. Line	4:15 a.m. Southern Ex.	2:25 a.m.	
alt. Express	9:45 a.m.	Express	5:35 a.m.
alt. Express	9:45 p.m.	Express	6:10 p.m.
PACIFIC COAST, YANBANA & ST. LOUIS.			
alt. Line	9:00 a.m.	Mail	10:00 a.m.
alt. Line	9:00 p.m.	Mail	10:00 p.m.
alt. Line	1:30 p.m.	T. & A. Ex.	5:30 p.m.
alt. Line	1:30 p.m.	T. & A. Ex.	6:00 p.m.
INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.			
Day Ex.	7:45 a.m.	Lightning Ex.	3:55 a.m.
alt. Line	9:30 p.m.	Night Ex.	9:25 a.m.
alt. Line	9:30 p.m.	Night Ex.	6:10 p.m.
CHL. ST. L. & I. 4:55 a.m.	Chl. Ex.	9:30 a.m.	
alt. Line	10:00 a.m.	Chl. Ex.	1:05 p.m.
alt. Line	4:20 p.m.	St. L. & Q. Ex.	7:20 p.m.
alt. Line	7:30 p.m.	Chl. Fast Line	11:00 a.m.
INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.			
alt. Line	6:55 a.m.	Chl. Fast Line	3:40 a.m.
alt. Line	9:10 p.m.	Chl. Ex.	9:40 a.m.
alt. Line	11:10 p.m.	Chl. Ex.	4:10 p.m.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WHEELING.			
alt. Line	9:55 a.m.	Night Ex.	5:30 a.m.
alt. Line	9:55 p.m.	Night Ex.	5:30 a.m.
alt. Line	7:45 p.m.	Pacific Mail Ex.	6:45 p.m.
CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.			
alt. Line	10:45 a.m.	Mail	1:05 p.m.
alt. Line	9:55 p.m.	Express	7:55 a.m.
VINCENNES & ST. LOUIS.			
Vincennes Alt.	9:20 a.m.	Spencer Alt.	10:40 a.m.
alt. Line	9:20 p.m.	Vincennes Alt.	5:50 p.m.
alt. Line	9:20 p.m.	Spencer Alt.	6:10 p.m.
PASADENA & CHICAGO.			
alt. Line	7:00 a.m.	Chl. & Chl. Ex.	3:40 a.m.
alt. Line	1:40 p.m.	Det. & Chl. Ex.	7:55 a.m.
alt. Line	8:00 p.m.	Det. & Chl. Ex.	10:55 a.m.
alt. Line	8:00 p.m.	Det. & Chl. Ex.	5:15 p.m.
JEFFERSONVILLE & MADISON.			
alt. Line	7:45 a.m.	Loc. Ex.	9:10 a.m.
alt. Line	7:45 a.m.	Loc. Ex.	11:20 a.m.
alt. Line	9:20 p.m.	Loc. Ex.	1:20 p.m.
alt. Line	9:20 p.m.	Loc. Ex.	7:40 p.m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEAKE & DICKSON—Lecturers.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd.

A Grand Oration accorded to the
Fifth Avenue Theater Combination

Press and Public have pronounced this the most thorough organization extant.

ELEGANT COSTUMES.
DELICIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Reserved seats at Pearson & Dickson's.

In active preparation, "ARTICLE 47."

ALF. BURNETT is coming.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY TWO NIGHTS OF
AIMEE
AND THE
PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE!

C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.—Directors.

This splendid company is now double in numbers, consisting of—
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS—FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

Monday Evening, February 3, 1873.
First time here of the great Spectacular Opera,
GENIEVE DE BRABANT.

Tuesday Evening, February 4, 1873.
First time in Indianapolis the greatest success of Paris, St. Petersburg and New York,
Les Cent Vierges.
(The One Hundred Virgins.)

Admission: \$1; Reserved Seats, \$1.50; Box Seats, \$2; Family Circle Box Seats, \$1.50; Family Circle, 75 cents; Gallery, 50 cents. The sale of seats commences at 10 o'clock. Seats at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
With a Grand Feature of Performance.

CALIFORNIA WINE.
Why drink drugged Wine when you can get it pure, and for less money, at the
WINE ROOM.
Bottled Wine furnished, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, some fine property on Tennessee street, north of Washington; two houses, well located; good neighborhood; a very desirable place for residence and value of property sure to increase. Can now be sold at moderate price, and on good terms.

Woodruff Place—Persons desiring to secure choice lots should best in mind that the improvements guaranteed are steadily progressing, work having been continued without interruption thus far, and that but few more lots are to be sold at prices first established. Those selecting lots now have the advantage of choice in location, and of a price much lower than will be fixed upon them in the spring. Johnson's Addition—Some No. 1 lots, on which a large advance can be realized by the purchaser within six months.

FOR RENT—A comfortable house of five rooms on Massachusetts avenue, at \$25 per month.

BARNARD, JOHNSON & MAYHEW,
75 and 77 East Market Street.

JOHN G. WEBB & CO.,
Real Estate Agents
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,
39 1-2 West Washington Street.

Parties having Real Estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us for sale. If you have Property to trade, call and see us as we will use every effort to accomplish sales that are honorable and just. Call and see us and examine our list of Property. Come up first stairway east of Palmer House.

E. T. KEIGHTLEY & CO.,
No. 30 W. Washington street.

Real Estate, Note and Stock Brokers.

Parties having real estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us for sale. We are also agents for the sale of property all over the city and State. Kansas lands in any quantity and at low figures. We are the Agents for the sale of Kansas State, city, corporation and bridge bonds. Rent and collect rents all over the city.

D. R. SNYDER, PLACER & BOND.
REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
For Sale—House, lot and other city property. Desirable farms. No. 16 North Meridian street. Sentinel Building, Indianapolis. Money to loan. Origin drafts for sale.

WEDDING, PARTY AND VISITING CARDS
Engraved or Printed in the latest style, at
BRADEN & BURFORD'S,
24 West Washington street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

S. M. GOODE, DENTIST.
OFFICE—No. 76 East Market st. P. G. C. Hunt's old stand.

Practiced in Madison since 1857. References to Madison people generally, and to Gov. Baker, W. Woolson, Hendricks, Ford & Hendricks, Dr. S. T. Gillett, R. Bright, Murphy, Johnson & Co., John A. Child, W. S. Jackson, Maxwell, Fry & Thurston, James Greene, Rev. L. G. Hay, Hendricks, Edmunds & Co.

Buy a Weber or Christie Piano,
and get a good one.

BRADSHAW'S MUSIC STORE
Is the place to get them cheap. Call and examine the new stock just received. A. J. Bradshaw has the largest quantities ever offered.

W. A. BRADSHAW,
12 E. Washington street.

LIQUID LAUGHING GAS.
Nitrous oxide gas, under a pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch, which is thrown off all impurities. It may then be taken with perfect safety and the greatest ease, producing no feeling of suffocation.

A. E. FURBELL, Dentist,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor,
Marionville Block.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, some fine property on Tennessee street, north of Washington; two houses, well located; good neighborhood; a very desirable place for residence and value of property sure to increase. Can now be sold at moderate price, and on good terms.

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Parties having real estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us

MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY

of this week being the last days before our Annual Inventory, we shall offer splendid bargains to reduce our stocks in every department to the very lowest figure possible.

Now is your time. The balance of all the bankrupt stocks of Hamilton & Bowler, W. N. Crain, and the Boston Store must be closed out this week. We will make prices that will do it.

Let no storm, rain, or sunshine keep you from the Trade Palace during the next four days.

N. R. SMITH & AYRES,

P. S.—See our special advertisement of Ladies Underwear.

N. R. S. & A.

HOME-MADE
CASSIMERES,

Cloths, Tweed, Water-proof, Jeans,

Blankets, Yarns, etc.

MERRITT & COUGHLIN'S
WOOLEN FACTORY,

West End of Washington Street.

We Could Buy

\$7,000 to \$10,000

First Class Paper

Running six months or one year, besides which we have other sums for long time.

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE.

D. E. SNYDER & CO.,
Brokers, etc., 16 North Meridian street.

THE EVENING NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

1 P. M. Barometer, 30.545—Thermometer, 11°

THE CITY.

CHIEF THOMPSON is absent from the city on "business."

There is not a very lively day in the outdoor markets.

CAL. WALKER'S minstrels vary the amusements next week.

The Washington street cars have four horses attached to them.

The Sheriff's room is being thoroughly refitted with new desks and counters.

A MARRIAGE license has been issued to Wm. H. Davis and Laura Brunell.

Mr. CHARLES WINTER has resigned his position as city editor of the German Telegraph.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens are talking about going to Florida to remain until spring.

Two several trains due at three o'clock this morning were five and six hours late in arriving.

The case of Henry Englebach, for selling obscene literature, is now on trial in the Original Court.

HENRY REED, of Philadelphia, was to-day appointed Commissioner of Deeds for Indiana, by the Governor.

FRANK M. HAWKINS, of this city, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Ray for further action.

A STATEMENT of the Howard Insurance Co. of New York was filed to-day, showing their assets to be \$600,000 00, and liabilities \$105,918 00.

Two snow and ice which have accumulated on the Delaware street bridge makes it almost impossible as well as dangerous to travel over.

A NUMBER of ministers and laymen of the city met last evening at the residence of J. W. Brown, Esq., and formed themselves into a club for the purpose of discussing biblical questions.

Two morning was the coldest of the season, the thermometer between seven and eight o'clock indicating 15° below zero. The lowest it has heretofore been was 11°. This was by Sergeant Wapenhan's instrument.

An attorney by the name of Wright asked Judge Test to quash an indictment this morning on the grounds that "two beasts of the hog kind" was not a sufficient description of some property which was stolen. The Judge ruled otherwise.

Dr. NIXON, the patent medicine vender who fights forth at the corner of Washington and Delaware streets, was up before the Mayor this morning on a charge of drunkenness. At one time he had a good practice in this city but which killed his practice and he is now on the very verge of delirium tremens.

A YOUNG lad named Brennan, who was arrested yesterday for some petty offense, informed the officers that some stolen goods were secreted in the house of one Smith, on McCarty street, which was thoroughly searched, but nothing was found. It is supposed he gave the information with the expectation of being released. Brennan is said to have another name, John and John.

A GRAND RECEPTION.

The Opening of a New Business House by an Old Firm.

The long-established and well-known carpet house of W. H. Roll celebrated last evening by entertaining its friends in its new quarters at Nos. 30, 32 and 34 South Illinois street. The weather was very cold but that did not hinder hundreds of our leading citizens from paying their respects to the enterprising proprietor, and within everything was bright and cheery. The remarkably large attendance and the character of the guests was a handsome recognition of the popularity and standing of the house. The firm, which was established by the father of the present proprietor, has grown from small beginnings to its present stature, and has built up a large and profitable business. Its location heretofore has been somewhat unfavorable, but the recent improvements have made Illinois street one of the chief business thoroughfares of the city, and the erection of such buildings as Mr. Roll's will concentrate a large trade in that quarter. The building has a front of iron, is three stories in height, and built on the Renaissance style of architecture, and is one of the most imposing in the city. The basement and first floor are devoted to the uses of the house, the other stories being fitted up with offices. The whole building is provided with water and sewer connections, and is complete in every respect. The salesroom is one of the most spacious in the West, and has a ceiling of eighteen feet, the highest in the city. It is elegantly finished in walnut, and is admirably arranged for all the requirements of the trade. The fine light is especially noticeable, there being four French plate panes in front each 18x102 inches, the largest ever brought West, and in the rear a large skylight of the most approved pattern. Taken in all its details the room is a beautiful one, and its adornments are all that good taste could suggest and thorough skill execute. It should be visited by every citizen, and will be a most excellent place to show visitors to the city.

The basement, which is fitted up for certain branches of the trade, was ornamented last night with one of the most elegantly spread tables to which it has been anybody's fortune to sit down to lately. The substantial supper was discussed with pleasure by hundreds after they had examined the building in its various points, and was in all respects a suitable sequel to the feast of the eye and mind. The polite and genial host was ubiquitous, and attended to the desires of his numerous guests in a manner which denoted the prompt, intelligent and hospitable man. At eleven o'clock the reception unparalleled in business history closed, each visitor wishing long life and prosperity to the house of W. H. Roll.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Banquet Given to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, members of the Order and invited guests, met in Thorpe's Hall last night, to the number of about three hundred, and partook of a banquet prepared by Pearson & Dickson. After the invocation by Grand Chaplain W. S. Wood, Mayor Macaulay delivered an address of welcome and a simultaneous attack on the viands was then made along the whole line. After ample satisfaction had been had H. H. Morrison responded to the Mayor's address. Vice Chancellor S. P. Oyerler then responded to the toast "the Order at Large." "Our Patron Saints," was responded to by P. Chan. W. S. Wood.

"The Order in Indianapolis," responded to by P. Chan. A. R. Miller, of this city, who confined his remarks to the organization of the order in this city on July 12, 1869, and to its progress from that time to the present. Two lodges were organized the same night, and the work of extending the order was entered into with vigor, and to-day the Indianapolis membership numbers six hundred, and is constantly increasing. Many obstacles had to be overcome, but the mission of the movement has been accomplished.

"The Ladies, God bless them," was responded to by P. Chan. E. Marsh, of Greenfield.

The toast of "The Press" was responded to by Sir Knight Professor E. C. Tuttle, of the Journal.

This concluding the order of exercises the tables were removed and dancing was begun. The whole entertainment was a very pleasant one.

A Vagrant Punished.

John Morrissey may be the meanest man in the world, but John Martin is certainly the largest. Mention was made in Monday's News of the filthy condition of his house and the sufferings of his wife, who was removed to the City Hospital yesterday. John was arrested for being a common vagrant, and the testimony of his neighbors at the City Court this morning went to show that he had done no work to their knowledge for the past two years, and had lived off the earnings of his poor wife, who took in washing. The Township Trustee stated that he had furnished him food, supporting him an object of charity. One of his neighbors further stated that he had beaten his wife in a most brutal manner and ten days after she gave premature birth and the wretch went to the township authorities and applied for a coffin in the name of his wife's maiden name instead of his own. Martin is a burly able-bodied negro, and the Mayor gave him some wholesome advice in addition to a fine of \$37 50.

Amusement Matters.

The intensely cold weather of last night did not prevent a very large attendance at the Academy. The play of Divorce was presented in even a better manner than on Monday night and gave the greatest pleasure. No such acting has been seen on the Academy boards this season, and no one who loves a first class play will neglect seeing Divorce. It is not of the harrowing, sensational style which freezes the young blood and all that sort of thing, but a very interesting genteel comedy.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the sale of reserved seats for the Alcega Opera Troupe will begin at Benham's music store. This evening prize-drawings of the opera troupe was warmly received last season and made a very good impression. The opera to be rendered have never been given here.

Prof. McCallister has been compelled to postpone his season here until February 24th, when he hopes to come "for sure."

OUR SHIRTS ARE POPULAR

BECAUSE OF THEIR

Excellent make and of the Perfect Fit, attained only by long practice.

R. R. PARKER,

Men's Furnisher, Novelty Block, 32 West Washington Street.

We Will Remove

IN A FEW DAYS TO OUR NEW QUARTERS,

Two Doors East of Our Present Location.

THE ILIFF BROTHERS, "HATTERS OF THE PERIOD."

Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Lodge assembled in morning session at nine o'clock, with Vice Grand Chancellor S. P. Oyerler in the chair.

Reports of committees were heard and acted upon.

H. C. Berry, Supreme Chancellor of the World, was introduced during the session.

Grand Lodge at 12 o'clock adjourned till 2 p. m., when the exemplification of the unwritten work was made the special business of that hour, and immediately thereafter the election of Grand Lodge officers.

Prof. MacCallister, the prestidigitator, has had bad luck in reaching Indianapolis heretofore. A year or two ago he accidentally shot himself, and a month ago he had his foot mashed by a trunk. This time he postpones his visit on account of the immense business now doing in Chicago, large audiences having attended every performance. As soon as he can procure the hall for a week he will come here, probably on February 24th.

H. C. BERRY, Esq., Supreme Chancellor of the World, Knights of Pythias, is in the city, attendant upon the session of the Grand Lodge of this State.

Rev. E. FRANK HOWE is preaching every evening this week at Mayflower Church, at tracing large audiences notwithstanding the weather. His sermons are practical and eloquent.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Program of the Semi-Annual Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the public schools will be held to-morrow and Friday. The following is the program in the Primary and intermediate grades:

A-INTERMEDIATE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30-2.00—Arithmetic (singing 5 minutes).

2.00-2.30—Music or general exercise.

2.30-3.00—History.

3.00-3.30—Spelling and general exercises.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9.00-9.30—Opening exercises.

9.30-10.00—Arithmetic.

10.00-10.30—Writing.

10.30-11.00—Reading.

11.00-11.30—Music.

11.30-12.00—Drawing and optional exercises.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30-2.00—Arithmetic (singing 5 minutes).

2.00-2.30—Reading.

2.30-3.00—General exercise and recreation.

3.00-3.30—History.

3.30-4.00—Music and General exercises.

Examination in German will be on regular program.

B-INTERMEDIATE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30-1.45—Music.

1.45-2.00—Reading.

2.00-2.30—Arithmetic (class No. 2).

2.30-2.45—Music.

2.45-3.00—Writing.

3.00-3.30—Physiology (class No. 1).

3.30-4.00—General exercises.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9.00-9.10—Devotional exercises.

9.10-9.30—Geography (class No. 2).

9.30-10.00—Arithmetic (class No. 1).

10.00-10.15—General exercises.

10.15-10.30—Music.

10.30-10.45—Recitations.

10.45-11.00—Reading.

11.00-11.30—Definitions and sentence-making.

11.30-11.45—Language.

11.45-12.00—General exercises.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30-1.45—General exercises (Music).

1.45-2.00—Writing.

2.00-2.30—Physiology (class No. 1).

2.30-2.45—Spelling.

2.45-3.00—Geography (class No. 1).

3.00-3.30—Music and general exercises.

Examination in German will be on regular program.

D-AND C-INTERMEDIATE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30-2.00—Arithmetic (class No. 2).

2.00-2.30—Writing.

2.30-3.00—General exercises.

3.00-3.30—Reading (class No. 1).

3.30-4.00—Spelling.

4.00-4.30—Music and general exercises.

Examination in German on regular program.

FRIDAY MORNING.

A-PRIMARY.

9.00-9.10—Opening exercises.

9.10-9.30—Arithmetic (class No. 2).

9.30-10.00—Reading (class No. 1).

10.00-10.15—General exercises.

10.15-10.30—Geography (class No. 1).

10.30-10.45—Recitations.

10.45-11.00—Reading.

11.00-11.30—Definitions (class No. 2).

11.30-11.45—Drawing.

11.45-12.00—General exercises.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30-1.45—Writing.

1.45-2.00—Arithmetic (all).

2.00-2.30—Physiology.

2.30-2.45—Recitations.

2.45-3.00—Music.

3.00-3.30—Geography (class No. 1).

Examination in German on regular program.

GREAT REDUCTION!

We offer our elegant stock of Fine Jewelry in sets at 20 per cent off regular prices, until March 15th. BARGAINS in everything in our line.

M'LENE & NORTROP,

At the "Old Reliable" Bates House Corner.

WANTED.

Some No. 1 Mortgage Paper, in sums of not less than \$1,000.

We can loan money on short time.

Stocks, Bonds, etc., Bought and Sold.

Foreign Exchange for Sale.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.,

No. 10 Blackford's Block, Second Floor.

J. M. LORD & SONS,

No. 4 Glenn's Block.

FOR SALE.

South Tennessee Street—A lot, 30 feet front, suitable for business property. Cheap; terms easy.

North Meridian Street—A first-class frame dwelling. Terms easy.

North Pennsylvania Street—A handsome two-story dwelling in spacious lot.

College Avenue—A handsome two-story brick dwelling with modern improvements. Very cheap.

Northwest—Three and a half acres, with building, engine and other machinery, suitable for manufacturing purposes. \$20,000; one third down, balance in one and two years. Also,

A large number of vacant lots. Cheap, on long time.

JOHN M. LORD & SONS.

UNRIVALLED INDUCEMENTS

For Sixty Days.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage in the old year, I will offer for the next sixty days, goods at greater bargains than ever.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

IN PRICES COMPLETE, FROM \$10 TO \$200.

Fine Swiss movements, suitable for an accurate

RAILROAD TIMEPIECE.

In any style of gold or silver case. Also a stock of the genuine

RATED PERREGAUX WATCHES,

DIAMONDS;

Also, Jewelry in Cameo, Coral, Amethyst, Solid Gold, etc. Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Ring Rings, Studs and Buttons, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HARRY CRAFT,

24 East Washington St., Indianapolis.

\$25,000 WORTH OF BOOTS

and Shoes, regardless of cost, to be closed out in sixty days,

to make room for Spring Goods.

G. C. STEINHAUER,

17 West Washington Street, Successor to Bronson.

1856.

H. H. LEE,

DEALER IN

Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Spices.

THE CHINA TEA STORES,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Corner North Illinois and Ohio sts.

No. 7 ODD FELLOWS HALL, Pennsylvania st.

STORE AND MILLS, Madison avenue, one square south of Union Depot.

ONE PROFIT between the largest importers of Teas, Coffees and Spices and the consumer.

ONE PROFIT between the largest Sugar Refinery in the United States and the consumer.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

We begin the New Year with a larger, fresher and more complete and full stock than ever before, and while very thankful for the large and generous patronage extended to us in the past, shall try to more fully than ever merit it in the future.

H. H. LEE.

M. V. MCGILLIARD.

M. O. BROWN.

E. E. BARNARD.

MCGILLIARD & BROWN INSURANCE AGENCY,

Nos. 9 and 11 South Meridian St.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST:

Commercial Union, London.

Phenix of Brooklyn.

Westchester of New York.

Amazon of Cincinnati.

Fireman's Fund of San Francisco.

Star of New York.

Alemannia of Cleveland.

All insurance placed with us will receive prompt attention. We guarantee first class companies and correct form of policy.

BRING US YOUR BUSINESS.

COAL.

NIBLOCK, MERRIFIELD & CO.,

Office lately removed to 79 West Washington St. Deal in all kinds of Coal and Coke, and have taken three successive State Fair premiums on their Black Coal.

Masks! Masks!! "BEE LINE"

(Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis by way of Crestline.)

By way of Crestline.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1872, Passenger Trains will LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS, and ARRIVE at points named below as follows:

STATIONS. No. 1. No. 2.

Indianapolis. 9:55 a. m. 7:55 p. m.

Muncie. 12:15 p. m. 10:15 p. m.

Fort Wayne. 2:30 p. m. 12:30 p. m.

Union. 4:50 p. m. 1:50 p. m.

Dayton. 7:10 p. m. 4:10 p. m.

Bellefontaine. 9:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

Crestline. 11:50 p. m.